MEWS FROM CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTHERN LIGHT.

Serious Negro Insurrection at Panama.

REVOLUTION IN COSTA RICA.

Continued Defeat of the Revolutionists in New Granada.

PROPOSED ANNEXATION OF GUAYAQUIL TO PERU.

FAILURE OF BELZU'S INVASION OF BOLIVIA.

ship Northern Light, Captain Tinklepaugh from Aspinwall September 30, with mails and passengers from the South Pacific and Central America only, arrived

last evening.

The Northern Light arrived at Aspinwall September 19, at half past three P.M. The passengers and mails crossed to Panama the same morning, and embarked on board the

thern Light sailed from Aspinwall September 30 for New York, without treasure, mails or passengers from California, the steamer leaving San Francisco on the 51th due at Panama on the 24th ult., not having arrived heavy swell in the bay of Panama, indicative of a gale outside. It was supposed that the missing steamer (the J. L. Stephens) may have encountered rough weather and broke some part of her machinery. If so, as she has but a single engine and there being but little wind generally at this season, she might be some time in reaching

The agents of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company com senced fitting up the spare ship Washington on the 27th it., in order to have her ready for the mail and passengers per North Star. She has been overhauled and

passengers were in Aspinwall when the Northern Light left, as the Washington was not ready to receive them. They were to cross the Isthmus on the morning of

The North Star was prepared and amply provided to bring home the passengers of the regular ship connecting with her, as well as those of the J. L. Stephens, should she arrive, the Northern Light having transferred a good pro-

NEWS FROM NEW GRANADA.

PANAMA, Sept. 25, 1860. Presidential Election—Election of Governor of Panama, Judges, &c.—Naval Intelligence—The Negro Riot, &c. There is no change to note in the condition of affairs in this country since my last.

The English steamer Saladin arrived at Aspinwall from vanilla on the afternoon of the 15th inst, a few hours we no latter than those previously received and forletails of the engagement at Santa Marta between the rere triumphant. General Vicco, who commanied the engagement to Colonel Arboleda, commanding the

government organ of this place:—
As soon as it was known that Santi Marta was to be attacked, preparations were made by the government party to defend it, and the small force at its disposal was sourcentrated on the western part of the town, between the cathedral and the beach. Cannons were placed in the principal streets, and in situations calculated to prevant a disembarkation. On the 24th of August the revolutionary force made their appearance—the boats, eleven in number, on the western side, and the land forces, consisting of 1200 men, on the east. On the 24th and 25th, various situmistes took place between the parties, the revolutionists obtaining possession of some streets and of the fort of the Morro, from which they torated the guns on the town. The government party were obliged to keep their boats guarded so as to prevent an attack to their rear, and more than a third part of their forces was stationed at Bettin, and could take no part in the defence of the city.

stationed at Betin, and could take he part in the of the city.

On the 20th the berieged commenced to make repeat ed sallies, in which they succeeded in distolging their opponents from some of their principal pastions; and this continued throughout the 27th, 28th, 29th and 39th, supported by a strong force of artillery and the aid of mair guerrilias. On the night of the 50th, at thee o'clock, the revolutionary forces being retuced by deaths, wounded and descrition from 1 300 to scarcely 400 mes.

Viceo reports his casualties as—four officers, one

Moors, with various soldiers.

No further advices have been received from the Canca,

lethrone on the 15th just, some 150 troops, that are to be Saladin to Santa Marta.

place throughout the confederation, or at least those por-tions of is that are not involved in the revolution. In this city and in Asnin call Gen. Herran received heavir s Arboleda, Herran receiving all the rest. There is but little doubt of the election of the latter gentleman—an event that will be halled with felight by crety one who desires the restoration of pace as this new sistenated security, and who takes an interest in its future well being and

and who takes an interest to its future well being and prosperity.

The scrutiny of votes which took place here on the 15th that passed off without any disturbance, and resurved in Sr. Guardia, the conservative candidate, being declared Governor of the State by upwards of the thomsant majority, over his competitor, the candidate of the liberal party. All the judges elected are of the conservative party, in place of the present innumbers, some of whom are negroes. This is a fortunate change. It is quite bed enough to allow negroes to vote, but it is carrying democracy a hitle too far to place them in office to tord tower white people.

Lieut Jeffers, of the United States Navy, and his as minust, who are charged with examining the Golfo Dulce, on behalf of the Navy Repartment, are still here waiting a conveyance thither.

sistant, who are charged with examining the Golfo Dulco, on behalf of the Ney Department, are still here waiting a conveyan e thither.

The order from the Department, directing the flag officer of the Pacific squarron to furnish a vessel to carry them to the Politic squarron to furnish a vessel to carry them to the point indexated in probabily on the way to Callao, where that officer is, as there is no one here authorized to open any of his despatches from the Secretary of the Navy. Healthe despatches from the Secretary of the Navy. Healthe despatches in command, the St Mary is could have been small with the party to Golfo Dulce, by leaving this part without a ship of war, if I except the storagely Warron. The lag officer, it seems, has left instructions here to have no official letters addressed to bits opened by the seasor ediner in command, except those from the Bureaus, and, as the Dupartment sign on a address the renire officer in command have relative to conclude Lieut J is party perward, the work which they are commissioned to partiern will necessarily be delayed, as according Lieut J is party perward, the work which they are commissioned to partiern will necessarily be delayed, as according to the party. The American slope of war St. Marys and British steam frigate the argued of the United States squadron are a the different points, as indicated in my last.

The other vessels of the United States squadron are a the different points, as indicated in my last.

The survival was thrown into a state of excitement and

be read thought so.
O J. Fork. Eeq , for the last three years United States.

others on this isthmus by his many generous qualities, and who will regret to have him leave the country.

ADDITIONAL FROM THE PROVINCE OF CAUCA—PROGRESS OF THE REVOLUTION.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamer Anno arrived at this port yesterday morning, and we have news from Tunsoo to the 25th inst, by which we learn that Intendente Zarama has defeated the robel forces in his district, taking prisoners Senor Garzon, the rebel Governor of the province of Fuguerrez, and colonel Hermandez, who was in command of the revolutionary forces. The armed echooners Clio and Salaranda, reinforced by three small transport vessels, appeared before incuance, and, landing their forces, colleged the rebel Governor. Hansibal Mosquera, to surrender at discretion, making him and his staff prisoners and taking possession of the entire district. The little fleet, with two prises taken at Iscuande, sailed on the 26th for Buenaventura, latter place has undoubtedly also been occupied by mo federal forces.

From the interior of Cauca we learn that the necole of

Inter place has undoubtedly also been occupied by mo federal forces.

From the interior of Cauca we learn that the people of Calato, Jamundi and other neighboring towns had risen against Mosquers's rule, and taken Call and Palmira. General Paris' division had already occupied the town of Buza, about fifty miles from Popayan, the capital of the State for Cauca, and General Enas' forces were within forty miles of that city.

Amongst the papers of the so-called Governor Hannibal Mesquera were found letters from his father, General Mosquera, to him, where heakines wiedged himself threatened with defeat from every quarter, and admitting that his only hope was to enter into a compromise with General Enas, who is in command of the Anticquia division for the federal government.

Taking also into consideration the fact that the Anne brought confirmation of the news already received here of General Herran's triumph over the revolutionists in the State of Santander, we may safely predict an early termination of the revolution.

PANAMA, Sept. 29, 1860.

Serious Riot by the Negroes—Attempt to Take the Twon—

Landing of British and United States Forces—The Negroes Defeated, do., de.

city on the morning of the 27th last. For some time past a considerable number of negroes had been gathering at the mouth of the Rio Grande, in the neighborhood of Panama. It was supposed that they were chiefly composed of individuals who were leaving the town and vicinity from fear of being pressed into the army. It was, how-ever, subsequently ascertained that they were organizing and arming themselves, and that their intention was to and arming themselves, and that their intention was to attack and possess themselves of the city, although it was impossible to say for what object, since they had put forward no political pretensions. The authorities having ascertained that they contemplated attacking the place on the night of the 26th instant, measures were accordingly taken to defeat it. No attempt was, however, made by the aggressors to commence hostilities beyond occupying in force the outskirts and suburbs of the town and cutting off all communication with the city proper. At daybrea the troops which garrisoned the town, some 120 in num. suburbs, and upon crossing the open space which separates the city proper from the suburbs, they separates the city proper from the suburbs, they were fired upon by the negroes, whose numbers at that time are calculated to have been between three and four hundred in a woil sheltered position. The fighting, or rather the firing, lasted from six o'clock in the morning until about nine A. M., by which time the troops remained in the possession of the suburbs, having disloged the negroes, who took to the woods, where the government forces could not pursue them, owing to their small numbers. The negroes are said to have railled at their old headquarters, at Rio Grander, and an attack is expected at any moment. This, of course, keeps the whole population inside in a state of great anxiety and alarm, and betiness is, for the time, at a stand still, all stores being closed.

The loss in killed and wounded is variously estimated. The most reliable accounts put it at two killed and five wounded, on the side of the government forces. The negroes lost some twelve or fifteen killed, and many more are probably wounded, although this cannot be scortisated, as the wounded were not left behind in their retreat.

steamer.

The force landed from the St. Marys still occupy the railread station, and that from the Cilo, with the exception of the guard at the British consulate, returned to that vessel yeaterday.

The Steamship John L. Stephens. [From the Panama Star and Herald, Sept. 27] The steamer John L. Stephens, from San Franciscow two days overdue, had not arrived in the bu

NEWS FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

Highly Interesting from Costs Rica-Revolution in Favor of Ex-President

rom San Juce de Guatemala and intermediate porus American States, arrived at this part on the 20th testant the brings the usual cargo of Central American products for Europe and the United States.

The news by this arrival is of considerable importance.

The news by this arrival is of considerable importance.

GUATEMALA.

ERUPTION OF A VOLCANO.

There has been an erust on of a volcano near San Pedro Yepccapa, causing considerable damage to the cross and pasturage in the neighborhood. The fields and the mountains were covered with sebes, and the road leading to the coast was partially obstracted by stoses and other substances thrown from the crater. The sugar plantations in the neighborhood suffered considerable damage from the stoses which fell among the cane.

COSTA RICA.

ENVOLUTION—LANDING OF EXPERIMENT MURA—PROCLAMA
THOS. STO.

The news from this State is highly important. Joan
stafael Mora, who claims to be the legitimate fresident of
the republic, and which is pretty generally concerted, in
view or the violent and tilegal manner in which he was
expelled from the country, has returned and is now to

do not wanted to not have can raise a farce to oppose him.

Annexed is a translation of the proclamation issued by
Mora on his landing as Punta Arenas:—
Costa Rincasi—When in April has I manifested to rou
the reasons which prevented me from aiding you to shake
off the yoke of your oppressors, I was far from foretening to what point your softenings could reach, great as
their magnitude was I never had the intention to show
doe you I invited your and and was for the haspiness of the country, because I thought that in tion intertal years ghould become restored without requiring intakes. More than one year has alsoned state those to the August
of 14th August, 1859. They have had, therefore, picoty of
I not to do semiciding good for the benefit of the scenario
that her anished or ones side to do it. But for from it,
the lost year has been in the history of Costa ston a pare
of tears and grief. The people hagefulled and importance
the ministers of Christ outraged and abused
the puris closed to commerce; the public revenue in a

state of bankruptcy, and lastly, your territory sold and offered indirectly to the filbusters. All this, without counting the general impoverishment and the discouragement and want of confidence that prevent you from personal your labors and only ping your rest. Now this must cease. Your reterated calls and the arrival of the libuster walker have decided me, together with General Canas, to sacridue our personal tranquillity for the independence and happiness of Coata Rica. Sodiers! To arms! Let not the blood you shed in the place of Nicaragua, at Santa Rosa, and at the river San Jana, ave been ahed in vain. Join us and do not fear the future. My steps are not guided by a spirit of resease. Comency is more in accordance with my if will forget the error of those who haboring the properties have served the traitors. But remember that shall be without mercy toward those who from this denoted properties have served the traitors. But remember that shall be without mercy toward those who from this denoted properties have reveal the traitors. But remember that shall be without mercy toward those who from this denoted properties have reveal the traitors. But remember that shall be without mercy toward those who from this denoted properties have reveal the traitors. But remember that shall be without mercy toward those who from this denoted properties have gone of the law upon those that may help the common enemy in any manner whatever. To arms! Costa Ricas!! Husten to join us and break your chains to the cry of "Viva Costa Rica."

PUNIA ARENAS, Sept. 17, 1860.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

Important Chilean Laws-Failure of Gen. Belzu's Invasion of Bolivia-Proposed Annexation of Gunyaquil to Peru-The United States Claims on Peru-Secret Compiracy Against the President-Flores' Triumph in Ecuador,

dic., die. OUR PANAMA CORRESPONDENCE.

PANAMA, Sept. 26, 1860. ports on the west coast, arrived at this port on th Callao to the 14th, and \$308,968 in specie for England, and \$32,953 for Pasama. Among the passengers per Lima are the family of Dr. Trevitt, United States Consu at Callao, en route for New York. The news is not very

CHILE.

REE SCHOOL PROJECT—LAWS FOR THE PREVENTION OF REVOLUTIONS—STEAMERS FOR THE STRAITS OF MAGELLAN—HOMEOPATHY—THE UNITED STATES 1 rg ation—CROPS—MARKETS, ETC., ETC.

re is nothing of special importance from this repub lic. Congress continued in session at Santiago, and nearsteamer was consumed in the discussion of the elesteamer was consumed in the discussion of the establish-laws and other local quotions. A bill for the establish-ment of free schools throughout the republic was under consideration. The project of law presented by the overnment, holding all parties who may take part in revolutions, riots, &c., responsible for losses, has been approved by the Senate and referred to a special committee by the House. The provisions of the bill are very stringent, and well calculated to put a stop to any further outbreaks in the country. A commission has been appointed by the government to visit the Straits of Mageilan to inquire into the practicability of establishing a line of steamers for towing purposes in the Straits nation of twenty, ten and five cent pieces are about being put in circulation. The homeopathic and allo pathic doctors of Valparaino are baying a controversy, which grew out of the report of Dr. Buner, who is en treated with the care of the military department of the general hospital of that city, who contends that a greater number of cases have been cared in his department under the homeopathic than by the allopathic treatment.

greater number of cases have been cured in his department under the homeopathic than by the allopathic treatment.

Mr. Benry M Paulsen has been recognized as Consultor Hamburg at Coplapo and Caldera. Hon John Bigier, United States Minister at Chile, having obtained leave of absence, is expected to sail soon from Valparaiso for San Francisco in a clipper ship. The legation will be left in charge of Chas. S. Rand, Eq., Secretary.

Great preparations were being made throughout Chile to celebrate the approaching anniversary of the national independence. Business is rather duil in Valparaiso, and no very great activity in the market is expected until Ottober, owing to the national festivities, which continue through the month of September. Domestic produce has undergone no change worthy of notice, and mining industry is propering and will increase after the termina tion of the rainy reason, which has been unansaily severe during the pursent winter. The crops promise well not withstanding the heavy rains. There have been no arrivals at, or departures from, Valparaiso of American vessels during the last fortuight in August.

Copper in bars, 250, case; 1,500 quintals, deliverable in Coquinbo, and 200 at Valparaise, changed hands at these Squres. Flour, 310 53 25; southern brands; 27,000 quintals for exportation sed at this price to Valparaise, and Australia for three dollars.

BOLIVIA.

FAILURE OF GENERAL ENLIGES INVACION—PRESIDENT LINARIES' DEFANSIVE MURSUES, RIC.

General Belzu, whose invasion of Bolivia, at the head of a small force, I announced in a former letter, has signally failed in his object. Nearly all his followers have deserted him, and he has been obliged to return to Penno, and it it said that President Linares has given orders to hang him wherever he may be found within the Bolivian territory. Belzu will not be likely to make another at tempt to overthrow the existing government. Linares is said to have concentrated an army of 4,000 men near the Feruvian frontiers to repol any force President Castilla may send against him.

General J. Cotton Smith, United States Minister to Bolivia, is on a visit to Lima, and is the guest of Mr. Clay.

ASTILLA'S DESIGNS ON ECUADOR— PETITION TO AN-NEX GUATAQUIL—CASTILLA'S INTENTION—CON-GRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS—THE UNITED SPATES CLAIMS—CRIME—THE ATTEMPT ON THE PRESI-

NEX GUATAQUIL.—CASTILLA'S INTENTION—CONGIBSSIONAL PROCESSIONS—THE UNITED STATES
CLAIMS—CHIME—THE ATTEMPT ON THE PRESIDENT, ETC.
The mest important news from this republic is that
which relates to the designs of President Castella with
reference to Econder. It appears that a special
agent of Franco's strived at Lima on the 10th of
September, with a potition signed by his soldiers, praying for the ameration of the province of Gasyaguit,
Econdor, to Peru Upon its receipt, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, by direction of Castilla, called together the
diplomatic agents accredited to the government of Poru,
and submitted the matter to them, stating that Peru, by
virtue of a convention, conducted in 1859, with the government of Econdor (Pranco's), had agreed to icon
armed assistance to the latter government, and he therefore requested the moisters to direct the diplomatic agent
fore to that place. The ministers very properly desined
to comply with such an absurd request, and it is said
that one of the ministers took occasion to question the
right of Peru to interfore in the domestic addirect of Econdor, insamuch as the convention has never been ratified
by the Congress of Peru. At this stage of the proceedings, President Castilla made his appearance, and after
some explicitations it was agreed that the uninteres
thould enbroit in writing their views on the subject at an
early day. It is generally believed that Castilla will preval upon Congress to ratify the convention and thou soul
treeps to Conyaquit to aid Franco against Piora.
Congress is stiff in residen. Among the acts passed it
one reviving capital confidence innest favorable to the
government, and declaring any contrains made by the
executive without the approved of Congress and contracts that may be considered most favorable to the
government, and declaring any contrains made by the
executive without the approved of Congress and contracts that may be considered most favorable to the
provident of the United States, without the authority

about the 16th, when it was believed the matter would be finelly settled. On the 10th inst. Mr. Clay gave a grand ball, which was attended by all the high and distinguished function arise of Lima, networking Presentent Castilla and many of the cilicers of the Lancaster, Wyoming and Narragan sett. Fing triber Montgomery was present. The Lima correspondent of the Stor and Herall formishes the following item, which proves the existence of a second combination, whose coject is to murder the

niches the following item, which prives the extended of a second combination, whose coject is to murder the Fresident.—

When the person who shot at General Castilla ded, his here stumbled at some distunce from the place of the atlack, and the cover failing from his face at the time, he was seen by a tailor who was passing by. This may declared after varies that he would recognize the assessing the raw birn again. Last week he was attacked in the street at night by four men who told him, "We will not kill you, but we shall make you havenless;" they then rabbed his eyes with vitrot, which completely blinded him. The Commercio mentioned the fast, but did not also the metives, which are, however, well known to the whole city. The unhappy man has received a pesson from the President. Crime is on the increase in Lima; sesterday a man, the father of borriers obtained as a sesterday a man, the father of borriers obtained as a session of amilian have aigness an agreement to take measures to affind the mercies on strend the protection against morderers and rebores.

GENERAL FLORES IN THE ASCENDANT, ETC.
There is no news from this State except that received

via Paita, which does not materially after the complexion of that forwarded to the Hexalp per last steamer. General Flores is still in the neighborhood of Guayaquil at the head of some 4,000 troops, while Franco's force is being reduced every day by desertions. Flores continues to have the sympathy of the inhabitants of the city, whilet Franco is said to be most corduity despised by them. The steamer Anne has brought us news from Gasyaquil to the 224 inst. General Flores was slowly but safely progressing, and was surrounding the city. Yet no positive or decisive engagement had taken place at the departure of the steamer. No news of any interest has reached here from Eccador.

The United States flag ship Lancaster will touch at Guayaquil on the way to this port.

The Conflict Between the Slow and Fast Revolutionists in Italy.

THE EVENTS IN EUROPE.

Important Letter from Kossuth to Garibaldi.

Another Battle Before the King of Naples Gives Up His Kingdom,

&c..

The following important details of foreign news take from our latest European files received by the Van Letters from Constantinopie announce the death, in his

twents sixth year, of his Highness Il-Hami Pashs, son of the late Abbas Pashs, viceroy of Egypt and son in-law of

The War in the Papal States. The following is the official account of the battle of

To GENERAL CACCHIARI, BOLOGNA:

This morning, at ten o'clock, General Lamoriciere at tasked my extreme positions on the counterfort, which extends from Cattellagardo, by Crocetta, to the sea. At the prisoners affirm that he had with him 11 000 men and countern bears of actilizer hards are forested. extends from Catalidardo, by Crocetta, to the sea. All the prisoners affirm that he had with him 11.000 men and fourteen pieces of artillery, having reinforced the troops at Foligno with all that he had at Terni, Oscali and elsewhere. He supported his attack by a sortie of 4.000 men from the garrison of Ancoua. These troops attacked us in a really furious manner. The combat was short, but violent and bloody. We had to storm several positions successively, and, after a simulated surrender, the defenders of these positions assassinated our soldiers with poignards. Several of the wounded stabbed our men as they were coming up to succor them. The results of the day are as follows:—We have prevented the junction of Lamoriciare's corps with the garrison. We have taken 600 prisoners, among whom are thirty officers, some of them of high rank. We have a so taken six pieces of artillery, and among them these given by Charles Albert to Pope Piun IX., in 1848; a great many ammunition and baggage wagons, one fing, an infinity of arms, and many knowned, including Gen. Se Pinnedan, who led the attacking onlumn, are in my power, as also a considerable number of deal The column which sallied forth from Ansona was conpoled to retreat, but I have good hopes that I shall cap ture a great part of it this night. Prisoners and deserters are coming in every moment in great numbers. The ficet has arrived, and is opening fire upon Ancona.

Glalding.

The General commanding the Fourth Corps d'Armée.

The General commanding the Fourth Corps d'Armée. PREPARATIONS FOR THE DEFENCE OF ANCONA.

A communication from Ancoma of the 15th, and communication from Ancoma of the 15th and communication that place

A communication from Accome of the 16th, and connequently three days before the investment of that place, says.—

There are now only 3,600 Pontificat troops in this place, meet of them Austrians. Provisions are not very abandant any more than is ammunition. A council of war have been held to devise means for procuring supplies. On the side of the sea Ancoma is well fortided, works having been thrown up in expectation of a visit from Garthald's meet. On the land side the fortifications are not so strong, as the works have been carried on with deplorable dilatoriness. The Jewish synagogue has been demolated, and nothing built in its place. About a month ago one battery was commenced, but it is not yet finished. The ground is now being due out to form a conduit for water, but the indosence of the workmen is really extraordinary. The people murmur at the expenses which are entailed on them, compating the expenses which are entailed on them, compating the capture of the foreign troops will bring melloritumes on them. They wish to see an end put to all this, and took forward to boing in a short time under the government of Pledmont. They look with great inhifference on the wounded, and these who return from the field of battle. A posteript to the latter adds.—

The fellowing despatch was this morning posted up on all the waits and the public evidence of anomal—"As Cal, de Gady, at Ancoma—Geo. de Gyon is to arrive at Bomon on the 17th with 25,000 me and forty-eight places of artiflery. Gelicial—liste this good news posted up in your town. To leading, 14th." All Ancoms press round to read this placard; delight is equited on the constituances of the poor solders who feared that they should fall. As to the inhabitants, some are delighted, while others discoss the despatch and will not believe it.

GARBALDI'S DECREES.

The fullowing is the text of Garibaidi's decree proclaiming the Fiedmontess statute at Naples—Considering that this southern part of Italy has always ardently aspired after independence, thereby and Italian uity, as is clearly praved by incessant banishments, imprisonments and persecutions by the open insurrection throughout the provinces by the enthus and unanimous applause with which I was wellcomed, and public tranquility restored in my nac-considering that, in order to sanction the public wish and to legitimise the new condition of the State, it is dispensable to promulgate the fundamental law of it Italian morarchy on the continuous, as it has been prom-gated in Sicily, the Dictator of the Two Sicilies deer-us follows:—article I. The constitutional statute of of of March, 1848, in viger in the kingdom of Pi-mont, is the fundamental law of this Southern Italy A

The Sicilian Revolution.

The Decisive Structure for the version of NAPLES.

The Ring of Naples, according to the correspondence of the Paris Debats, is in a much stronger position than was generally supposed, and has fully made up his mired to make a beid effort to retrieve an fortunes. The following proclamation to these of his solders who had following him to Gaota was issued on the Sth.—
Solders—It is time that you should bear in your ranks the voice of your severely, who has grown up in the midet of you, and who, after devoting to you all his attention, has come to share your dangers and your many the hingdom into calamities and mourning, are no longer atmosphere. Those who, deleded or seduced, have plunged the kingdom into calamities and mourning, are no longer atmosphere. Those who, deleded or seduced, have plunged the kingdom into calamities and mourning, are no longer atmosphere. Those who, deleded or seduced, have plunged the kingdom into calamities and mourning, are no longer atmosphere to your long and you have not your long ally and to your reason even, last you may class the shame of cowardee and the infamy of treason by a series of glorious combats and noble enterprises. Our numbers are still sufficient to meet an enemy who were not other weapons than those of selection and deceil Hithert I have been anxious to spare many towar, and especially the capital, the shedding of blond and the here are of war; but having now rative to the leasts of the Vulture and the Garightene, shall we said further humits done over yourselves with cternal infamy? No, no, nover At this supreme moment we all prem round our standards to defend our rights, our hours and the Napolitan name, already too much disgraced, and if there are still sections and who would eattee you to fullew the example of the deserters who have gone ever to the enemy, you will only follow that of the brave and loyal soldiers, who, adapting the former with theself. Let this solds example of the first you will never obtain by setting other size. Fr

House protects our came you may also hope to will what you will never obtain by acting other wise. FRANCIS.

The following is reported as the speech of Gribabil to the Puleronisans in the Corriere Mercandiz of Genea.—
I hank you for your cheers, and I declare to you that I am happy, very happy, to find any self is the milest of you. I thank you for having heat faith in me, and for not having treated to those who wished to guide you along an erroneous path. You have done well not to call for an ancreasation, which I declare ill time! you have thus shown that you possess Italian wisdom. That annexation would have subjected us to diplomacy, and consequently have chained us once more. A few days ago, at Navier, I was again solicited in behalf of annexation. But I tell you trait beyond the Foltzeno three are still brethren of ours in runs, now I declare that as long as thore are brethren to set free we will light for them. People of Fulerno, people of the barricades, I once more thank you for not believing those who represented me was a double dealer. I am the best friend of Italy and of Victor Funavuel, Believe in Victor Emanuel, who is the only representative of the Railan cause.

The Rupture Between Cavour and Gari-baldi.

Dadd:
GARRALD'S LETTER TO BRINGO-PUBLIC OFINION
AT TIREN-ROBSUTH'S LETTER-POPULARITY OF
GARRALDO, ETC., ETC.
Navies, Sept. 13, 1860.
By Iman Reusso-You assure use that Cavour gives
out that I agree with him, and that he is my friend. I
can serve you list, authority I may be disposed to

sacrifice all personal resentment on the altar of my country, I will never reconcile myself with mon who have humiliated the national dignity, and sold an Italian province. GARIBALDI. province.

Garibaldi ordered this letter to be published in the official journal

PUBLIC OPINION AT TURIN.

A letter from Turin, dated the 221 of 8-p ember,

A letter from Paris, description of the great split between Count Cavour and Garibaldi, which up to your advanced in now made public by general baldi himself. His letter to M. Brusco has been contiched in the official journal of Naples, and, as if that were in the company of the result of the proper of the result of Fairmons is well by a manifesto issued to the people of Fairmons by a speech from the balcoay of the rayal malace.

of Pairmo as by a speech from the balcocy of the royal palace.

The appointment of M. Mordini as Pro Dictator has proved again the firm intention of the Dinator not to have anything to do with Count Cavour. M Mordini is a Tuscan, who, when still very young, took part in the movement of 1849. He was a member of Gueraz 's Ministry at that period, he then emigrated, but rearries in close connection with the Mazdni party. Last year, when the vote took place in the Tascan Assembly for the anneration to Piedmont, M Mordini was one of the three members who voted against it.

M. Sirtori, appointed Pro Dictator at Naples, is a Lombard, formerly a priest, who has exchanged his surpine for a sword, and was one of the defenders of Venice. He always belenged to the advanced party, without, however, being a Mazzinian. He is now a General and ProDictator at Naries.

What we cannot understand is that Garibaldi should have effered the Fro Dictatorship at Naples to the Marquist Trivuzio Pallavicini, who accepted it and eff for Naples three days since to assume the post. How is this gudden change to be explained?

The Sicilian ministry is entirely anti anaerationist, and the Mazzinian elements are not wanting there. The arrival of Mazzini himself at Naples is announced, but it requires condrmation. Three days aga Mazzini was at Parma, and talked of going to Genea to make some stay there.

there.

The great game is being played between Cavour and Garibaidi. It is presumed that within another fortaight one or the other must disappear from the political arena in Italy, if this unhappy country is to be spared the horrors of civat war. Garibaldi is at the present moment at the height of popularity; be can dispose of an army of 50,000 men. Public opioin is blindly devoted to him. On the other hand, Count Cavour is strong in the nondicance of Parliament; popularity has not yet foreaken him; Piedmont, properly speaking, defends him, and Turin especially.

AN DIPORTANE LETTER FROM ROSSUMS.

especially.

AN DIPORTANT LETTER PROM ROSSUTHThe Espero, of Turin, gives the substance of a letter
said to have been written to Garibaidi by Rossuth, recommending him to break his connection with Victor
Emanuel and his government, who alone can effect the
liberation of Italy. He also invites the Dictator to give up
all designs upon Rome, in order not to draw upon himself
the hostility of France, the only defender of Italy and the
only hope of oppressed nationalities; and, Lastly, not to attempt anything agains; Hungary, that country not being as
yet ripe for revolution.

Territorial Avrangements of France and Sardinia.

[From a Leipzio Letter (Sept 20) in the Deutsche Allgemeins Zeitung]

When the Italian question was under discussion by the German National Union at Coburg on the 5th inst. the second day of its sittings, information came through a despatch that a fresh cession of territory to France and undoubtedly been stipulated by Pleomont. Professor Glacomo Ligonaa, of Bolgona, a member of the Italian Parliament, who was present at the sitting, gave then and there the assurance that no south agreement for ceding more territory to France was in existence; and, considering that his own feelungs were outraged by such a report, immediately telegraphed to the Sardinian Ambassador at Paris, Signor Nigra, to know what truth there was in the matter. After a few hours, though too late for communication to the meeting, a despatch from the Ambassador declared the lows or any fresh comion to be a pure dection. Some days later, however, Lignani received from the Same Ambassador, Niga, a letter, in which the writer deliberately, and with Count Cavourr's reasoning feeded categorially not only the existence of any such treaty, but even the presiduity of an Forther occasion to France. We are

days later, however, Lignal received from the same Ambagnador, Niga, a letter, in which the writer deliberately, and with Count Cavourr enaction, dended categorially not only the existence of any such treaty, but even the presiduity of an further occasion to France. We are can be deep the first for the received the france of the presiduity of any further occasion to France. The authorizes me, in his name and in the most positive manner, to contradict the abund rumor spread throughout Europe, that there exists between the Cabinets of Turin and Faria a secret convention, having for its object a fresh territorial cossion on the part of Sardina to France. The words of Count Cavour, the Frime Minister of his Majesty Ring Victor Emanuel, are of sufficient authority to render it unnecessary for me to add any frach secret, the time to the part of the first of the first secret convention in the finishing of the first property of the first pr

THE PROPOSED MEETING OF THE EMPEROUS OF BUS-SIA AND AUSTRIA AT WARSAW—THE REPORTED SIA AND AUSTRIA AT WARSAW—THE REPORTED ALLIANCE OF BURSIA, AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA. The Courrier du Dimonche pretends to give some details relative to the approaching visit of the Emperor Frances doeph and other German princes to Waraw. It may be observed that the Employ hourself formally deny that the King of Bayaria is to proceed there:—

reigns present are drawing up the bases of the conversation witch is to take place between the argest negotiators. We learn that their protocols, though still uncertain and incomprete, may be summed up in the following points.—

1. Open war on the revolution and on the revolution ary spirit. 2 Maintenance of all existing sovereignties, and particularly of existing frontiers; S. Disapprobation of all that has taken place in Italy; 4. Engagement to promote the re-reliable breast in their possession of the deposed Italian princes; S. A scardide on the part of Austria in Italian princes; S. A scardide on the part of Austria in Italian princes; S. A scardide on the part of Austria in Italian princes; S. A scardide on the part of Austria in Italian princes; S. A scardide on the part of Austria in Italian in I

she percents the great advantage of having her Gorman nationality the cominating one is her learning.

[From a Vienna Letter (Sept. 20) in London Herald]
I have just been assured from a good quarter that the negotiations which have been going on here, at first between the cavoy of Rossis, M de Balabine, and the Count de Rechberg, and afterwards between the latter and Prince Gortchakoff, have had such a happy laste, that on both sides estential silmolations will serve as the basis of the convention which it is considered will be signed between Austria and Rassis at the approximing meeting of the two Emperors at Warsaw.

Every one understands: that, pressed by the grave events that are likely to occur on different sides of her at the same time, Austria will before all things look to her own preservation, and wirely agree to the conditions which, as the price of a sincere reconclisation, Russia presistently demands. I must confess without any doubt that on this point public opinion is in securdance with that of the Imperial government. We can in future, as at he anhappy epoch of 1848, record with acturity not only on the more that date on the material support of Russia, we shad no longer remain in that dangerous stolation in which the manneavers of France and England, formerly and during nearly half a contary our faithful ally, had placed us. Russia, Present and austria, purriting the same park of order and peace, and united by the same principles of conservation and dynastic rule, will be caabled to present and collective torces, that they must secure the respect of Europe. It is absolutely beyond a doubt that, hadging from the well-known sentiments entertained without exception by all the German Princes, the three Courts of the North will be able in the hour of danger to rocken upon the support of ten corps d'armée belonging to the German Confederation.

With respect to England, dare say that, on his lordship acquiring a knowledge of the sincere und-ratading come to between Austria and fought hat, and placed in

The Opera season is to be closed this evening, with the second performance of "Linda di Chamounix," which attracted and pleased a very large audience on Friday. The cast includes Patti, Mmc. Strakosch, Brignott, Ferti and Susini, and is as good a one as can be reas pected. As it is the last night of the season, the public will come out in full force, and the auditors will attract goes hence to Philadelphia, againsting on Wednesday in the performance in honor of the Prince of Wales, and

Afterwards commence a regular season there.

Mr. Ullman purposes to open his winter campaign about the 15th of November, with Miss Hinckley, Fabbri, Stigelli, Carl Formes, and other artists. It is understood that Formes will make his rentrée in the "Hoguenots." The has season was not a prosperous one, for various causes which are too well known to need explanation at our hands. Let us hope that the manager will in future avoid the rocks, now that, like the frish, he is practically acquainted with their location. Mr. Ullman has tact, experience, and if any one is competent to make the Opera a paying concern, he is the man. Max Maretzek is connected with the management, and, with Mr. Muzio, will attend to the musical direction

one. Mr. Forrest has continued to play Hamlet to crowded houses, and new yields to the general desire to see him in some other character. The selection, "King Lear," is a very happy one. Every one, even those who are heretical as to Mr. Forrest's Hamlet, admits that his Lear is the finest performance that our stage has

den, and has played, during the week, Bianca (" Fazio") and Mrs. Haller (" Stranger"). The pisces are not exactly the fashion now a days, and the consequence was that the theatre was not so well attended as might have been expected from Miss Coshman's great and wellmerited reputation. To aight she plays " Meg Morrilles," in which rôle she has achieved worldwide c labrity. People who wish to enjoy this fine performance should

produced on Monday at Wallack's theatre, and played through the week to crowded houses, has made a genuine and most gratifying success. The piece is a pure comedy

of the most brilliant and effective character. "Playin with Fire" will be repeated every night this week. Mr. de Walden's clover Irish drams, "Allenn Aroen," has had a good reception at the hands of Miss Laura Keene's audiences, who have been much delighted to see their favorite actress in a roll suited to her pure, tender and touching style. "Alleen Arona" is up for every

very interesting drama, has had a ron of four weeks, and as its attraction is undiminished, it still keeps its place in the bills, and will be given every afterno

At the Bowery theatre a new piece called "The Fi romance, "Old St. Paul'a." The afterpiece is "My Son 'Rip Van Winkle," by Mr. Henry Morford, is to prepara

At the New Bowery theatre a local drama called "Fast Nomen of the Present Day" will be revived for this evening's performance. The afterpiece is Mr. Fox's pag

The minatrels, Bryant's at Mechanics' Hall, and Hooley & Campbelle at Niblo's salcon, form, as usual, a pleasing speciality in the amusements of the town. Their pro-grammes for the week are well selected. Mr. James G. Maeder gives his aunual subscription

concert at Dodworth's Rooms on Tuesday. Mr. Masder will have the assistance of many eminent artists. Mr. Wallack has commenced the building of his new theatre, the site of which—Thirteenth street and Fourth there will be an entrance from that thoroughfare as well as Thirteenth street. The new theatre will be built upon the general plan of Mr. Wallack's present popular house

will be arranged after the manner of the old house. The new theatre is to be completed before the 1st of May,

programme for the season. There will be, as usual, five concerts and fourteen public rehearsals. Mr. Theodore Enfeld will be the conductor. The concerts and rehear-rals will take glace at the Academy of Music. The first reheartal is set down for next Wednesday afternoon, and the first concert for the 10th of November. The following orchestral pieces will be rehearsed for the first con-cert:—Symphony, No. 2, in C, Op. 61, Robert Schumann, Overture "Leonora," No. 2, in C (first time), L. Van Beethoven; Overture "Meeronatille und Gluckliche Fahrt," in D. Op. 27, Mendelsrohn—(Caim Sea and happy Voyage. The sale of the library of the late William E. Burton will be commenced to day at Sabin's rooms to Broadway The collection is a very large one, and eminently sugges-tive of the great comedian. In the dramatic department drama, we find the full reportoire of the Theatre Francals, and a rare collection of Italian comedies, from which the French and Spanish authors have stolen extensively. There are two bundeed and thirty-nine works on the history of the stage, including many rare and cu-

high prices.

Naval Intelligence.

The United States aloop of war Marion, which arrived at Portsmouth, N. H., on the 3d instant, sailed from Loande on the 15th of August, and reached Montains on the 25th of August, discharged kroomen and sailed from themen September 1. She has been in commission thirty four months, sailed 40,000 miles, the lunguist of any American roan of war on the coast of Africa; has bent to the United States three vessels for trial, lost sax men by feath two of the n kroomen, and one of them transferred inveid. She brings home twenty-seven invalida from the squadren and Ningara, and four of the Dries ones as prisoners. There were at Lonado, when